

No. 782,436.

PATENTED FEB. 14, 1905.

O. J. COPELAND.

ROOF FOR MAUSOLEUMS, TOMBS, OR OTHER BUILDINGS.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 26, 1904.

Fig. 1.

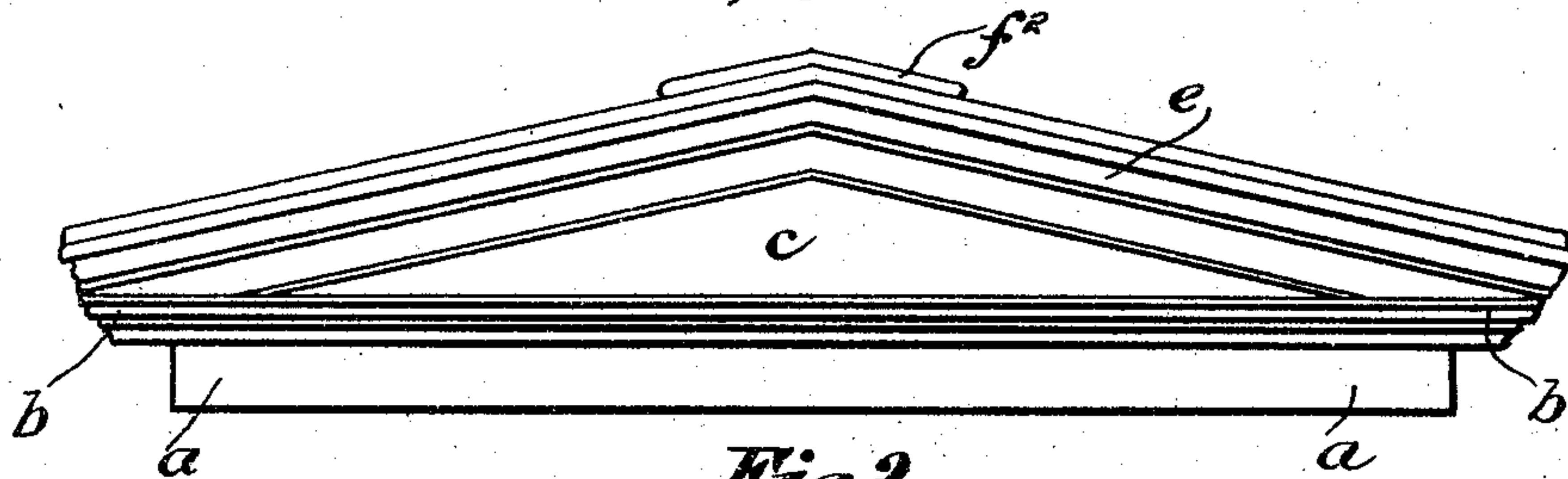


Fig. 2.

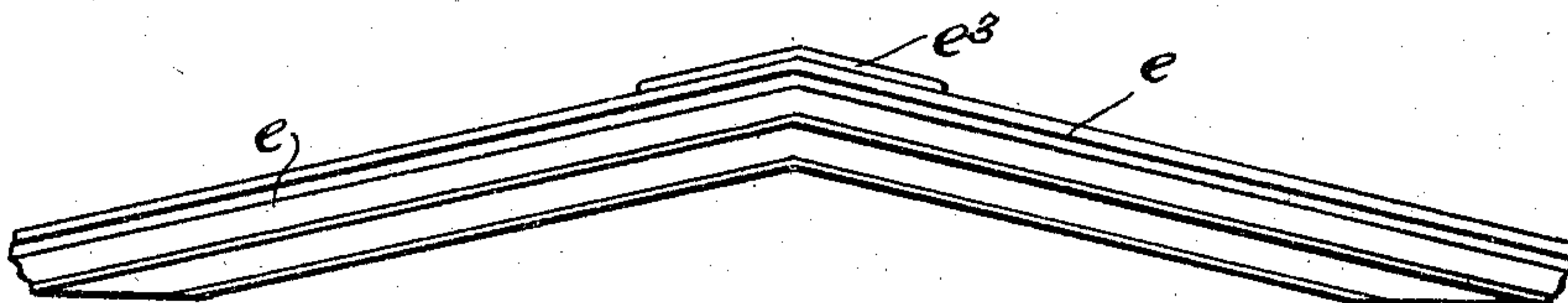


Fig. 3.

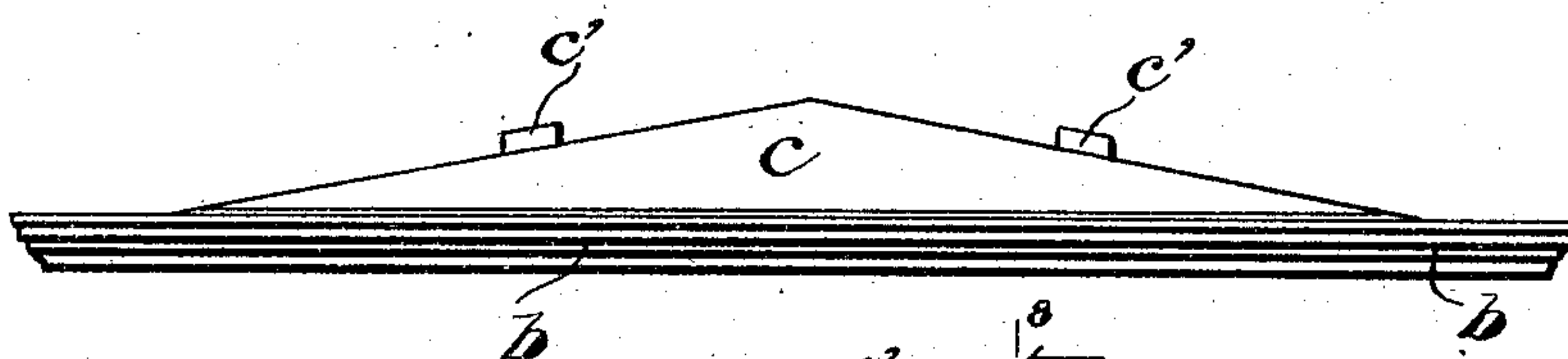


Fig. 4.

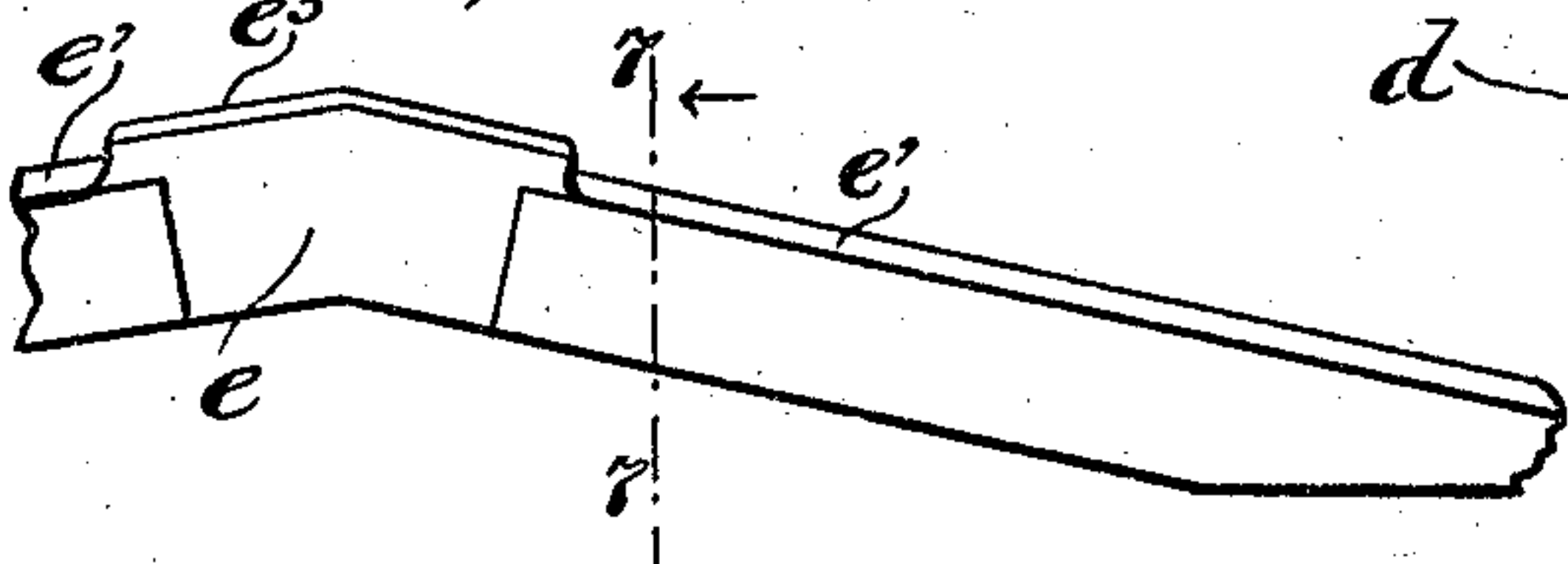


Fig. 5.

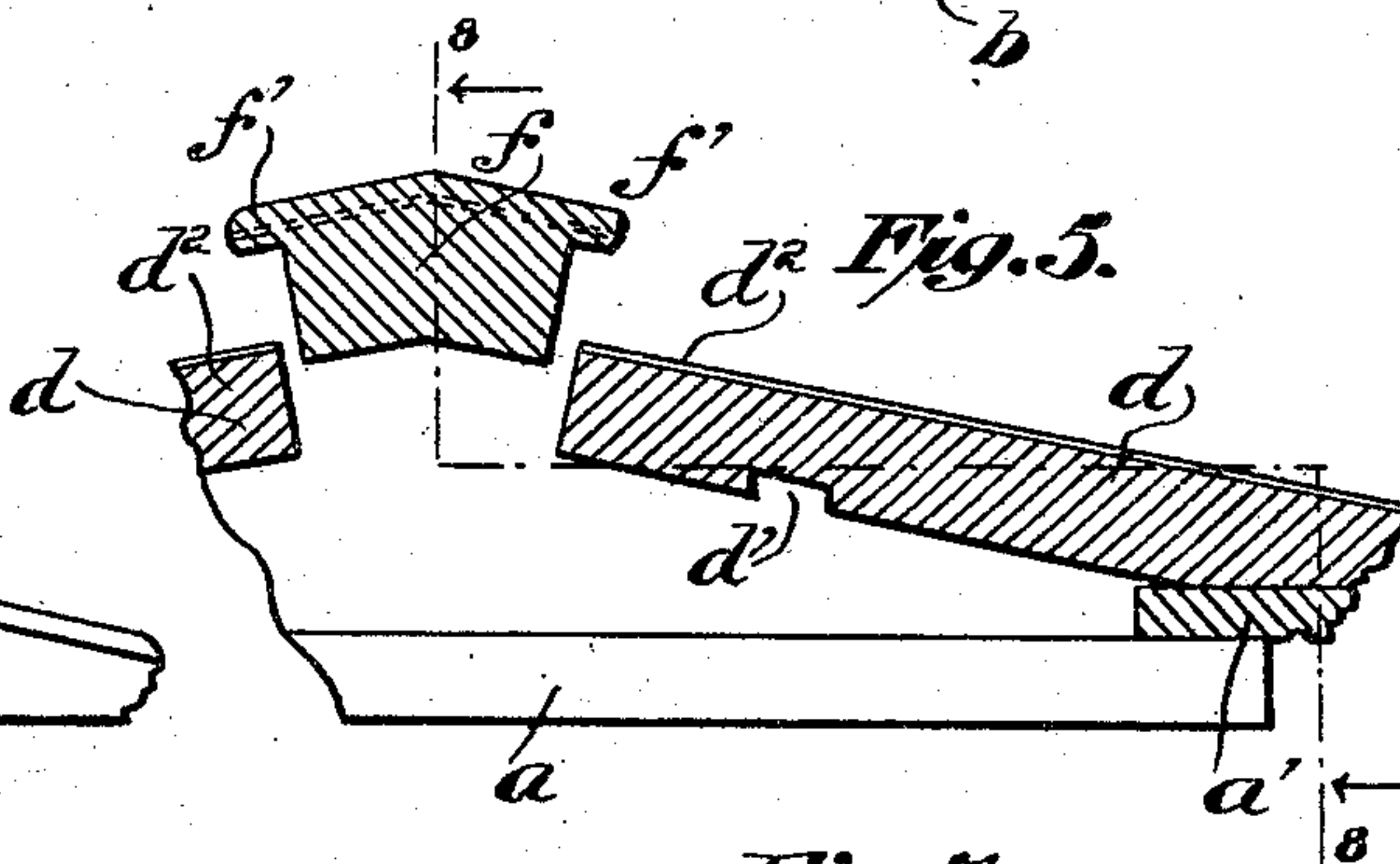


Fig. 6.

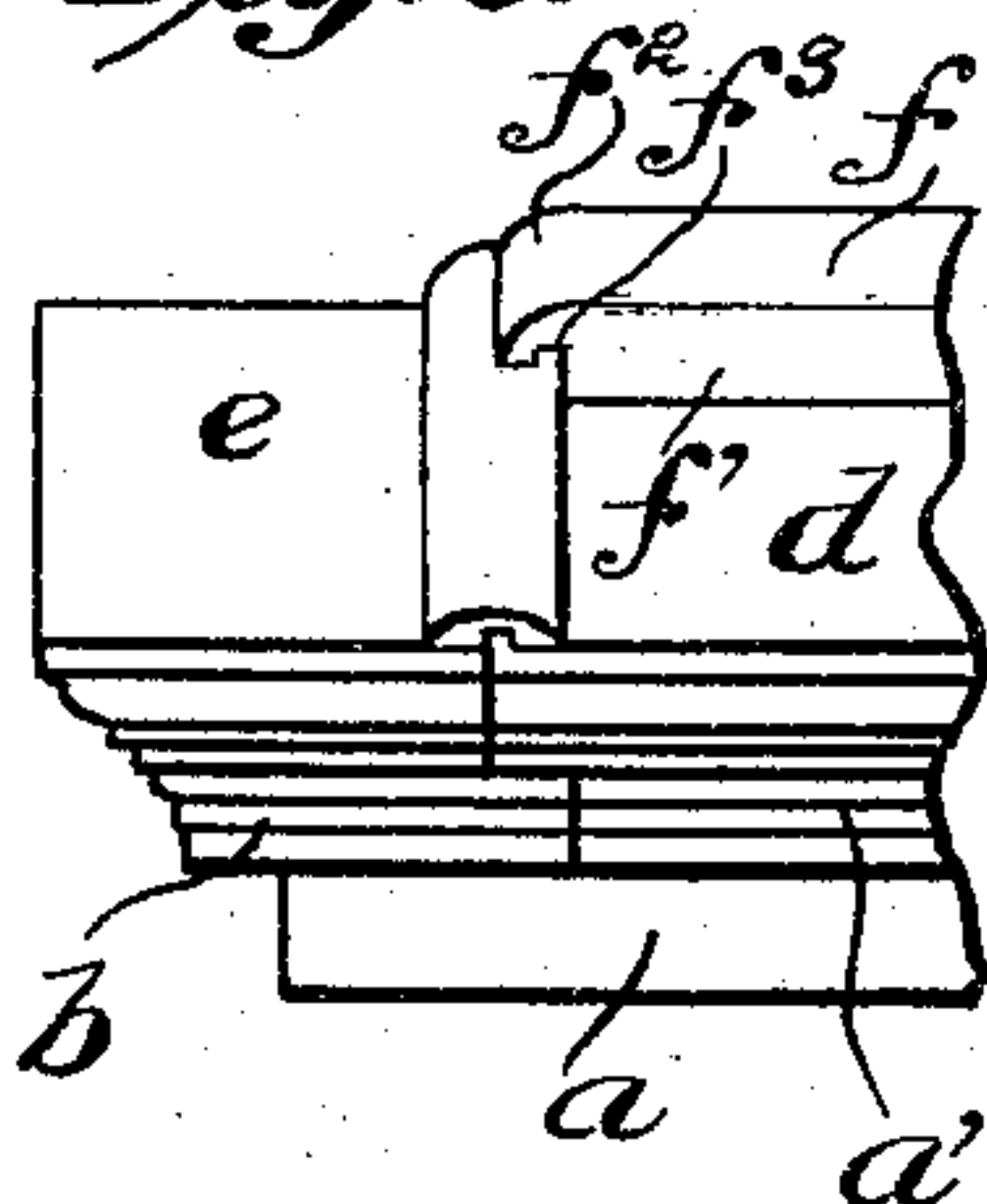
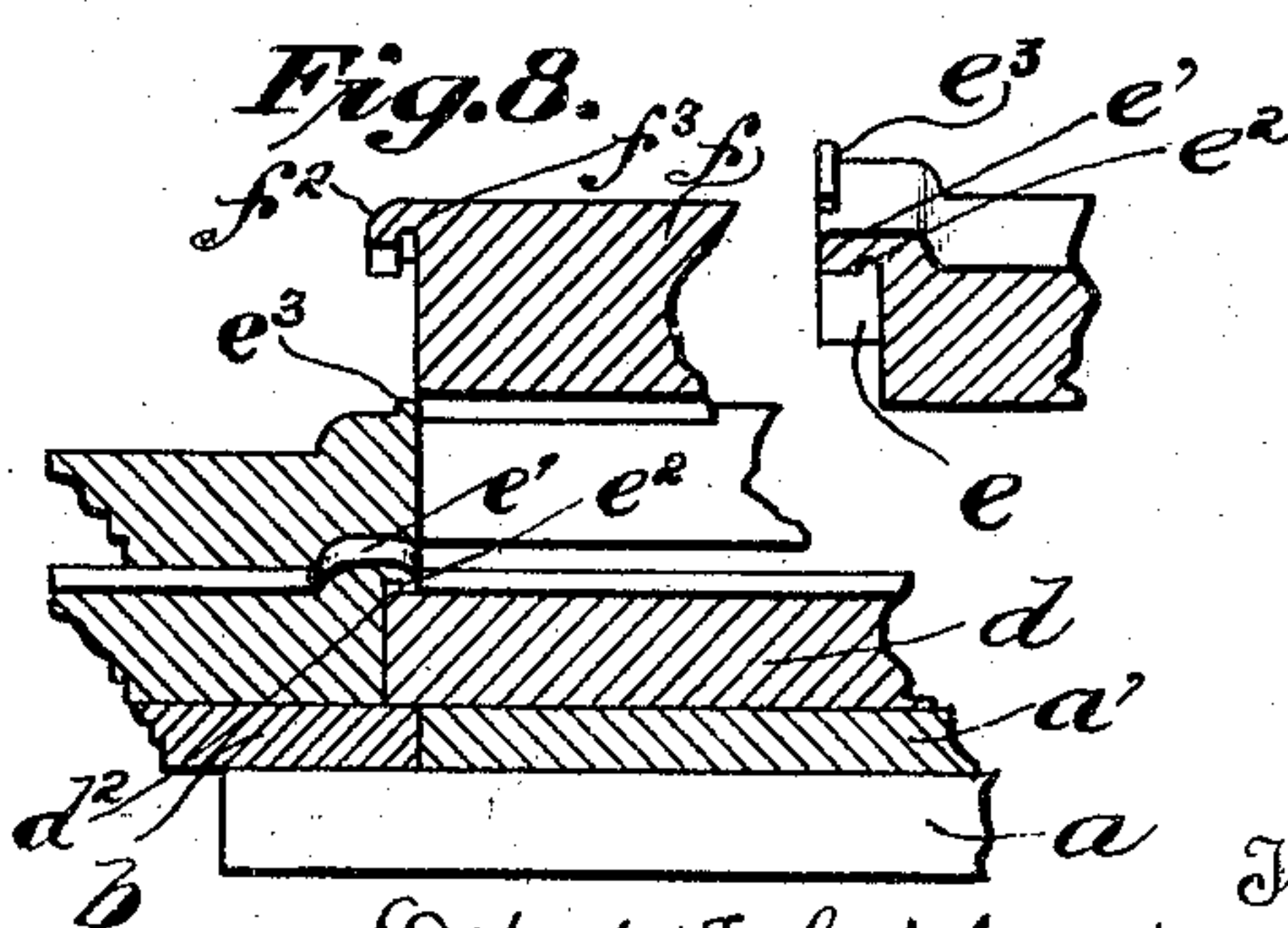


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OSBERT J. COPELAND, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO TAYNTOR CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

ROOF FOR MAUSOLEUMS, TOMBS, OR OTHER BUILDINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 782,436, dated February 14, 1905.

Application filed August 26, 1904. Serial No. 222,356.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OSBERT J. COPELAND, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Brooklyn, city of New York, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Roofs for Mausoleums, Tombs, or other Buildings, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings, which form a part thereof.

My invention relates to roofs for mausoleums, tombs, or other buildings, and more particularly for such as are constructed of granite or other stone and have a stone roof. Roofs of this character are through change in temperature, long and continued exposure to the elements, and shock liable to such a separation of the various stones as to seriously affect the stability and life of the roof and to produce seams, permitting the percolation of water therethrough. Such action is due largely to the frost and the absence of such a permanent joinder of parts as would resist same.

The main object of this invention is to obviate these difficulties and defects by providing a roof structure wherein the various stones will be so interlocked as to prevent independent movement of any one stone.

A further object is to so construct and arrange the several stones relative to each other as to permit the longitudinal extension of such a roof to any desired depth without that limitation imposed by the necessity for using a single keystone or single roof-stone on each side thereof; and a still further object is to provide such a structure wherein the means interlocking the several stones will not be so exposed as to be acted upon by the elements or detract from the appearance of the structure and will form a barrier between the exposed joints between the adjoining stones and the vertical joints therebetween.

The invention consists, primarily, in embodying in a roof for mausoleums, tombs, or other buildings a pediment, roof-stones resting upon and lapping the edge thereof, a

pediment-saddle resting upon said pediment adjacent to and housing in said roof-stone, interlocking parts carried by said pediment-saddle and said roof-stone, respectively, and a suitable supporting structure, and in such other novel features of construction and arrangement of parts as are hereinafter set forth and described, and more particularly pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the roof and supporting structure at one end of a mausoleum embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of a detached pediment-saddle. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of a detached pediment and cornice. Fig. 4 is a rear elevation of said pediment-saddle. Fig. 5 is a transverse section of the roof. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the structure shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a section on the line 7 7 of Fig. 4, and Fig. 8 is a section on the line 8 8 of Fig. 5.

Like letters refer to like parts throughout the several views.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated the application of my invention to the roof of a mausoleum and have not shown any portion of the structure below the frieze or top course of the walls. To avoid needless repetition, I have shown and will describe and claim only one pediment of a building and the interlocking parts of the various stones adjoining it, it being apparent that when a single roof-stone is used on each side of the ridge this construction may be duplicated at the rear of the mausoleum, or if the depth be so great as to require several such stones a pediment or pediments may be disposed intermediate the front and the rear pediments of the mausoleum and the interlocking construction, as hereinafter described, applied to the stones on both sides of each said intermediate pediment or pediments.

In the drawings, *a* indicates the frieze or top course of the front of the building, which, together with the side courses, supports the roof proper. Resting upon the said top course is the cornice *b* and pediment *c*, which may be made of a single stone or of two or more

stones, as desired. The said pediment is preferably triangular and pitches in opposite directions laterally to regulate the pitch of the roof. The roof-stones d d rest upon and lap
 5 the pediment c sufficiently to insure permanency, and these parts are provided with a mortise or mortises d' d' and tenons c' c' , respectively, in the usual and well-known manner to prevent said stones sliding. The stones d d
 10 form opposite sides and overhanging eaves of the roof. Side stones a' , placed on top of the frieze or side top courses, match and connect the returns of the cornices at the opposite end of the building and also serve as a part of the
 15 supporting structure of the roof. It is, however, sometimes the practice to make these side stones integral with said roof-stones, and when so made they form a part of said stones, as referred to in the appended claims. The
 20 ends of said roof-stones adjoining said pediment are each provided with a laterally-extending bead or fillet d^2 d^2 along the entire top edge thereof.

To firmly secure the roof-stones d d in place,
 25 I house them in with a stone e , which conforms to and is adapted to rest upon the pediment c adjacent to the lapped end of said roof stone or stones. This stone I term a "pediment-saddle," and it is essential that it be
 30 separate from said pediment because of its construction and function, as hereinafter described. Preferably this pediment-saddle comprises a single angular stone of the same angle as the pediment c . The said saddle is
 35 channeled on the rear face thereof, as shown in Fig. 4, to a depth corresponding with the thickness of the roof-stones to form an overhung laterally-extending flange e' coextensive with the breadth of and projected over
 40 each roof-stone, which flange on its under side is rabbeted, as at e^2 , to intercept and engage the fillet or bead d^2 d^2 on said roof-stone. The central portion of said saddle is not so
 45 channeled, and from the top of this portion a fillet or bead e^3 is projected upwardly. When said pediment and pediment-saddle form the end gable of the mausoleum, they may be provided with any suitable decorative carving; but such is irrespective of this invention.

50 The heretofore-described structure completes the roof, with the exception of the keystone f , which forms the ridge of the roof and serves to lock the adjoining pediment-saddles in place. The said keystone has laterally-
 55 overhung flanges f' , adapted to lap the roof-stones d d , and overhung end flanges f^2 , having a rabbet f^3 on the under side thereof adapted to intercept and engage the bead or fillet e^3 on the respective pediment-saddles.

60 The construction above referred to may be applied to roofs of various dimensions by a mere multiplication and duplication of parts, it being apparent that by the use of the pediment, roof-stones locked thereon and housed

in by a pediment-saddle having an overhang- 65
 ing flange, either said roof-stones or said flange having a rabbet and the other a cooperating fillet or bead, and a keystone locking these several stones together a roof is produced which possesses permanency, strength, 70
 and power to resist the elements by reason of the inability of water and frost to penetrate to the vital joints.

In assembling, the various parts are brought together in the order above described. It 75
 will be observed that the roof-stones are, as usual, supported by the pediments and are locked in position by the overhung flange e' on the pediment-saddle and held against vertical movement thereby. The rabbet and fil- 80
 let on these parts serve to prevent longitudinal movement of the parts relative to each other. The keystone f serves the ordinary function of a part of this character as to the roof-stones, and as to the pediment-saddles 85
 the interlocking parts, as described, united the two adjoining pediments, and consequently all the parts of the roof, and acts as a further preventive of such movement. The entire roof by such means comprises prac- 90
 tically one solid structure wherein the various seams and joints are incapable of being opened by frost or shocks. It will be further observed that there are no exposed vertical 95
 joints and that any accumulation of water is excluded from such joints by a barrier formed by the rabbet and fillet connections between each said joint and the exposed end of the overhanging flanges. Preferably said flanges are raised slightly above the rest of the stone 100
 carrying same to avoid any unsightliness in the appearance of the roof; but this is a mere detail not bearing upon the invention.

While I have shown and described the pediment-saddle as made of a single stone, it may 105
 be composed of several parts suitably interlocked by overhung flanges cooperating with fillets or otherwise, and it is apparent that the relation of the various flanges and rabbets is immaterial and may be reversed with- 110
 out departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

I believe that the employment of said pediment and of the interlocking parts comprised of overhanging flanges, rabbets, and fillets is 115
 novel in a structure of this class, and I intend to claim such broadly. It is not my intention to limit my invention, therefore, to the specific details of construction and arrangement of parts as herein shown and described. 120

Having described the invention, what I claim as new, and desire to have protected by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a roof for mausoleums, tombs and other buildings, the combination of a pediment, a 125
 roof-stone resting upon and lapping the edge of said pediment, a pediment-saddle resting upon said pediment adjacent to and housing

in, said stone, interlocking parts carried by said roof-stone and said pediment-saddle respectively, and a suitable supporting structure.

2. In a roof for mausoleums, tombs and other buildings, the combination of a triangular pediment having its upper faces pitch laterally, roof-stones resting upon and lapping the edge of said pediment, a pediment-saddle resting upon said pediment adjacent to and housing in, said roof-stones, interlocking parts carried by said pediment-saddle and said roof-stones respectively, a keystone having overhanging side flanges interlocking parts carried by said pediment-saddle and said keystone respectively, and a suitable supporting structure.

3. In a roof for mausoleums, tombs, and other buildings, the combination of a pediment having its upper faces pitch laterally, roof-stones resting upon and lapping the edge of said pediment, a pediment-saddle resting upon said pediment adjacent to and housing in said roof-stones, interlocking parts carried by said pediment-saddle and said roof-stones respectively, a key or ridge stone, and a suitable supporting structure.

4. In a roof for mausoleums, tombs or other buildings, the combination of a triangular pediment, having its upper faces pitch laterally, roof-stones resting upon and lapping the edge of said pediment, said roof-stones having a laterally-extending bead or fillet upon the upper edge thereof on the end adjoining said pediment, a pediment-saddle resting upon said pediment adjacent to and housing in said roof-stones, overhung flanges on said pediment-saddle projecting over said roof-stones, said flanges on their under side being provided with a rabbet adapted to intercept and engage said beads or fillets on the underlying roof-stones, a keystone and a suitable supporting structure.

5. In a roof for mausoleums, tombs, or other buildings, the combination of a triangular pediment, having its upper faces pitch laterally, roof-stones resting upon and lapping the edge of said pediment, said roof-stones having a laterally-extending bead or fillet upon the upper edge of the end thereof adjoining said pediment, a pediment-saddle resting upon said pediment adjacent to and housing in, said roof-stones, overhung flanges on said pediment-saddle projecting over said roof-stones said flanges on their under side being provided with a rabbet adapted to intercept and engage said beads or fillets on the underlying roof-stones, a keystone having overhanging flanges adapt-

ed to overlap adjoining stones, and a suitable supporting structure.

6. In a roof for mausoleums, tombs or other buildings, the combination of a triangular pediment having its upper faces pitch laterally, roof-stones resting upon and lapping said pediment, said roof-stones having a laterally-extending bead or fillet upon the upper edge of the end thereof adjoining said pediment, a pediment-saddle resting upon said pediment adjacent to and housing in said roof-stones, overhung flanges on each side of said pediment-saddle projecting over said roof-stones respectively, and an upwardly-projecting bead or fillet centrally of the top thereof, said flanges on their under side being provided with a rabbet adapted to intercept and engage said bead or fillet on the underlying roof-stones, a keystone having overhanging end and side flanges adapted to overlap adjoining stones, said end flanges being provided with a rabbet on the under side thereof adapted to intercept and engage the bead or fillet on the pediment-saddle, and a suitable supporting structure.

7. In a roof for mausoleums, tombs, or other buildings, the combination of a triangular pediment having its upper faces pitch laterally, tenons thereon, roof-stones resting upon and lapping said pediment, said roof-stones having a laterally-extending bead or fillet upon the upper edge of the end thereof adjoining said pediment, and mortises on the under side thereof adapted to engage said tenons, a pediment-saddle resting upon said pediment adjacent to and housing in said roof-stones, overhung flanges on each side of said pediment-saddle projecting over said roof-stones respectively, and an upwardly-projecting bead or fillet centrally of the top thereof, said flanges on their under side being provided with a rabbet adapted to intercept and engage said bead or fillet on the underlying roof-stones, a keystone having overhanging end and side flanges adapted to overlap adjoining stones, said end flanges being provided with a rabbet on the under side thereof adapted to intercept and engage the bead or fillet on the pediment-saddle, and a suitable supporting structure.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature, this 2d day of August, 1904, in the presence of two witnesses.

OSBERT J. COPELAND.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS J. HOGAN,
F. T. WENTWORTH.